

ON PARTY SPIRIT.

Meurs. Editor,

The following observations, the result of some serious thought and study, I submit to the impartial judgments of your intelligent readers.

I would remark, that the subject I have chosen holds forth a very wide field for discussion, and that it would hence be almost an impossibility to embrace within the compass of an essay such as the present, the various arguments that may be adduced towards its elucidation. I am very anxious that it should be received with moderation, and that I may not be accused of asserting dogmas as indisputable as my arrogance would be, did I write in such a temper.—Uninfluenced by any other motive than the love of truth, I do not feel that diffidence which is naturally a consequence of advancing theories whose foundations are grounded in error and fallacy—but after a cool and impartial reflection on the subject, to assuredly it is well entitled, I venture thus to advance my sentiments:—first observing that I may be allowed to claim that indulgence from my readers, which is naturally extended to those whose attempts are the offspring of inexperience, and whose labours consequently cannot boast that correctness or elegance which is only elicited by a happy maturity of exertions.

Among the various topics of conversation which daily present themselves to our consideration, there are few that merit a more serious review than that premised as the head of this article; or scarcely any that addresses itself more strongly and palpably to our judgments, whether we consider the vast importance of its results, or the very interesting field for investigation it displays. Party spirit is allowed to constitute a material branch of political economy, but there are very few indeed who can agree as to the efficacy or utility of any well directed efforts in this way. It is a question of much importance, "Is party spirit necessary, or should it be tolerated by free-men?" I would answer that it should, and for various reasons.

It is, I conceive, in government, as in commerce—where there is no competition, there can be but little prospect of success, and what is there that has more potent influence over the springs and actions of government than a moderate exertion of party, which not only keeps alive the energies of the governed, but presumes a due subordination among those

otherwise might hold the reins of government too loose, or by an undue authority in the exercise of their functions, the consequence of being too much left to themselves, they might proceed to measures at once arbitrary and oppressive. So long as party spirit exists may we expect

that the rulers and directors of affairs should be men approved and true? That jealousy which is naturally engendered between parties—that rouses all the searching qualities of man, that opens the prying eye of suspicion to the concealed faults, or awakens the intrepid spirit of party at once to attack and expose the

mistaken policy or manifest cupidity of men or measures, all these operate in the most salutary manner in preserving a necessary consistency in the direction of public measures.

The various and complicated springs of government require a real or implied force in keeping them in motion; like the stupendous works of mechanism we are accustomed to see, they are similarly subject to impressions that may put their active force in operation, as they are again confessedly liable to suffer from that inertness which inevitably results from want of motive to the full display of their energies. To make this manifest, is it not a most allowable consequence that the calm monotony that must indubitably take place were party politics exploded, would have both a demoralizing and unhappy tendency. To observe one set of men succeed another in the administration of government without even a struggle made to oppose them by a party sensible of their inability or unfitness for the stations they are expected to adorn—to behold such men entrusted with the most vital interests of a people, and lastly, finding those interests subverted, not so much through a mistaken choice in appointing the guardians of their dearest rights, as a consequence of their heartless indifference in not opposing or investigating the principles or characters of those who are thus tacitly to be considered as responsible for the most inestimable privileges enjoyed by freemen:—on all this he viewed, and view-

ed dispassionately, without our becoming sensible of the importance of party opposition.

But when we have party-spirit, and party-men amongst us, it is not thus: men in office are regarded with a jealous eye, and the slightest derogation from the duties of their station needs only to be known to be exposed; hence it is that the constituents of a people are so guarded in their conduct of public affairs. I have little hesitation in avowing, that without party, a majority of the inaccuracies and imperfections of government would pass by unnoticed, and perhaps, by a too frequent recurrence, at last sink into a confirmed system of error.—

Again, it may be urged, what a noble display of talent does not party zeal elicit? We may emphatically say that the whole world of politics is in arms upon the agitation of any great question upon which there may be a division of party. It is then that the collective system of political economy is laid open and analyzed, and those who attend to both sides of the question cannot fail of deriving considerable information, and of being highly edified. Besides the opportunity afforded men of talent of attaining eminence, the benefits arising from it are obvious when we see how useful it is in exposing the measures or extravagancies of men who otherwise might creep into the confidence of a people but to destroy it, and to entail ruin and misery where we might have looked for national prosperity and happiness.

But all this must be taken as implying a limited degree of party influence—not party rage; not that blind bigotry to names—that unrelenting hostility to every thing unconnected with the views and interests of a particular sect:—I would by no means be understood so—I would simply suppose by party, the opposition to be expected from the dissenting part of a community to measures or proceedings to which they may be firmly but conscientiously opposed.

D.

Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

[By the arrival at New-York.]

The London October papers have given publicity to all the remarks which appeared in the New-York papers respecting the removal of the remains of Major Andre. The article from the American, severe as it is, is copied into the Courier, a ministerial paper, without comment!

Admiral Falil is appointed to command at Halifax. In future, the command on the Leeward and Windward Island stations will be entrusted to one admiral instead of two. Sir Charles Rowley, now at Jamaica, is appointed to both commands.

The Spanish schooner Carlota, of Havana, about the 1st of June, sunk off the Galinas, on the Coast of Africa. She had on board 250 slaves, and all perished except twelve!

On the 4th Oct. Mr. Green ascended at Brighton, in his Coronation Balloon, in presence of 30,000 people. His balloon went out to sea, and was picked up about four miles from Seaford.

A great reduction has lately taken place in the establishment of the Bank of England. The number of clerks employed amounted to above 1000, which number is reduced about one-eighth. The discharged clerks receive an annuity. The Bank will save by this arrangement, 20,000 per annum. The cause assigned for this step is

that jealousy which is naturally engendered between parties—that rouses all the searching qualities of man, that opens the prying eye of suspicion to the concealed

fever to those who would otherwise have resisted the contagion.

Counts Bertrand and Montholon, in a note addressed to the editor of the Courier under date of the 2d ult. deny the authenticity of the following works: "Manuscript from St. Helena, Thoughts, Maxims, Secret Memoirs, Sentences, Napoleon drawn by himself, Domestic Chagrin, Verses, &c. which have been published or announced as coming from the Emperor Napoleon." They add, "These are not his—his manuscripts have not been communicated to any person. We also deny the Memoirs announced under our names."

By the last account from Paris, on the subject of the pending elections, it is observed in the London Courier, the editors submit to a compulsory silence—such is the severity of the censorship. The opposition might have orators against the ministry. Much good is expected of the Chamber of Deputies.

The stamps on newspapers in London amount, weekly, to 300,000; in the country to 650,000—nearly a million weekly, and 50 millions per annum.

Count Parro is accused of having been a party to a plot to overthrow the Austrian government, and has been ordered before the Imperial Commission of Venice.

The Alligator, of 28 tons, (which was

lately built at Cochin, China, of teak wood,) has arrived at Portsmouth, (Eng.) from Madras. Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Hislop, Governor of Madras, came passenger. [It

will be recollect that Gen. Hislop was on

board the Java frigate, when she was cap-

tured by the U. S. frigate Constitution, Com. Bainbridge. On this occasion, Sir Thomas expressed the highest gratitude to Com. B. for his politeness and attention, and although a prisoner, our gallant Commodore not only returned him his sword, but an elegant service of plate.]

At the Sheep Fair in Sussex, England, on the 2d ult. 10,000 were penned. Ewes sold for 20 to 25s. Lambs 12 to 13s.

[It would appear by the following extracts that the Yellow Fever is making dreadful ravages in Spain.]

Paris, September 20.

The number of persons who have quitted Barcelona, is from thirty to forty thousand. Tortosa, and the whole shore of the Ebro, are ravaged by this terrible scourge. Malaga, Port St. Mary, Cadiz, and Xeres, are not exempt from the infection.

A letter from Mount St. Louis, dated Sept. 19th says, "All Catalonia is in desolation, and the streets of Barcelona deserted, as the unhappy inhabitants have fled to the mountains, from whence they are repelled by the peasantry, and die of famine and misery."

A letter from Bayonne dated September 22d, says, "Advices have reached our authorities respecting the progress of the infection in Catalonia, which has determined them to adopt more rigorous precautions on the frontier of Navarre and Guipuscoa. The Pas-de-Behobia is the only point, by which communication will be permitted."

Bibarlar, September 25.

A riot took place at Lugo on the 2d inst. the day appointed for drawing lots to complete the vacancies in the army. Between 4 and 500 peasants from the neighbourhood pealed the Town Council, the King's Bust, and the Constitution Stone, and assailed the Militia. The latter were under the necessity of using their arms in their defence; two peasants were killed, and from 50 to 60 were wounded. The object of the Rioters, says one of the Madrid editors, was to upset the Constitutional system; but this is denied by another, who, with reference to the Official report made by the Town Council of Lugo to the Civil Governor of Galicia, states, that they merely intended to get the lots drawn by districts. The latter account also reduces the number of casualties to one peasant killed and several wounded.

September 26.

A second attempt having been made by the mob of Madrid, in the night of the 12th inst. to parade General Riego's portrait about the streets, in direct opposition to the orders of the Civil Governor issued on that very day, the troops were directed to disperse the rioters, and obeyed.—No particulars have hitherto been given in the papers.

The Times gives a laughable account of an awkward mistake which recently occurred in England. It appears, in short, that a popular preacher, who was intimate in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Whitbread, and a favorite with Lady Murray, (Duchess of Argyll,) from both to dined the same day. He wrote two notes in answer, but in his hurry sent the one intended for Lady Murray to Mrs. Whitbread, and that for Mrs. W. to Lady Murray.

Copy of the first Note.

"Dear Duchess, a thousand thanks for your most delightful invitation. I must, I will accept it, though to do so I am compelled to put off the brewer and his wife."

Copy of the other Note.

"The Rev. H. presents his respectful compliments to Lady Elizabeth Whitbread, and regrets that the sudden indisposition of his aunt, from whom he has great expectations, will prevent him from indulging himself in the high honour of waiting upon the family to dinner this evening."

No man could ever have been more gratified, than when he received the following note from Mrs. Whitbread:

"Lady Elizabeth Whitbread presents her compliments to the Rev. Mr. H. and doubts not but that when fatigued with the society of Dukes and Duchesses, he would kindly condescend to put up with the humble fare of a brewer and his wife."

On the 9th September, Mademoiselle Celia ascended in a balloon at Marseilles, which had nearly proved fatal to this intrepid heroine. The balloon struck against a mast in its ascent and threw her against a balcony, by which she received a contusion on her side. She extricated herself with great presence of mind, and ascended to the height of 1500 toises.

A new bridge over the Thames, from Windsor to Eton, is contracted for, to be finished by the 30th of November, 1822.

The London Globe, of the 1st ult. contains a long letter, signed by Gregor Mac Gregor, dated Edinburgh, September 25th, 1821, giving a particular account of his failure in the expedition against Porto Bello and Rio de la Hacha. Sir Gregor comes out in vindication of himself, because, says he, "I have been denounced as the sole cause of their disastrous termination."

The last Hamburg mail received in England, states, that the harvest had proved bad in the northern provinces of Sweden.

The King of Spain returned to his capital on the 22d of September, on the 23d declared himself highly satisfied with the late firmness of Morilla and San Martin.—

The Cortes were in session. It was agreed on the 23d that substitutes might sit for the representatives of the Philippines and Peru, from which places deputies had not arrived. The news of the plague at Barcelona had disturbed the public mind at Madrid, and to take the requisite affirmation; upon which he was committed for a contempt of court.

Accounts from the Continent state that there was no prospect of immediate hostility.

The King of England had been indisposed at Brussels, but would probably leave there the 30th of September.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

ENGLAND.—Colonel Congreve having now no longer any occasion to employ his rockets either in England or America, has found out a new enemy, on which to vent his fiery indignation; he has attacked the whales in their native element. One account states, that he has routed nine of these monsters already. To this we shall only remark, that the Congreve rocket proves more destructive amongst these new enemies of England, than it did amongst the old. This engine of hostility was used in the attack on Fort McHenry, and so little apprehension did its presence excite, that the garrison hailed it in its passage, and exclaimed "advance and give the countersign." We do not know who is appointed regent on the European demise of the king of England; his majesty, by the last accounts, was in Germany. Ireland since the departure of the king has been visited by a calamity somewhat of a noble cast, even in the history of physical phenomena, vast quantities of soil have been suddenly converted into bog, with all their buildings and improvements, by which many families have been reduced from opulence to indigence.

The King of England in company with the Duke of Wellington, have visited the field of Waterloo. A London paper has imagined a conversation between the parties. The king has visited Germany, and one account states that the German Princesses threw themselves in his way. Quere where was the ghost of Caroline?

Congress will shortly come together at Washington, when we have much reason to fear, that we shall all pass under the dominion of logocracy, or the government of words, words, words. In order to prevent so deplorable a catastrophe, we would recommend a general confederacy amongst all the editors of newspapers not to publish any but the speeches of the best orators, and even to use this like arsenic, very sparingly. Many, yes, very many of the members speak for the purpose of reading their rhetoric in the public journals afterwards, and many write out their own speeches and furnish them to the printers themselves. With what rapture do some of them stare through their spectacles, when they behold their speeches thus ushered into public view! We think that we can see the legislator while sitting in the quietude of his own study, reading his speech in the columns of a newspaper, and occasionally throwing down the printed sheet, and stalking across the floor, greatly astonished at the immensity of his own conceptions.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

On Tuesday came on before his honor Chief Justice Tilghman and Judge Gibson, the trial of James Allen, (a black,) for the murder of his father, Samuel Allen. This unnatural and abominable act, it appeared, was perpetrated in the Northern Liberties, on the 8th day of February last, and was first discovered by the voluntary confession of the prisoner. It appeared in evidence, that on the evening of the above day, the deceased was left in his own house, by his wife, who went to attend a school or religious society in the neighbourhood. She had not been at the meeting more than half an hour, when the prisoner, her son, came into the room, and in an agitated and strange manner, told her he had "done murder." She shuddered at the words, and at his manner. He however repeated it a second and a third time.—Mrs. Allen, accompanied by a male friend, immediately hurried home, and to her utter astonishment found her husband on the floor, weltering in his blood. She succeeded in getting him to bed, while her companion gave the alarm. James was immediately apprehended and carried before Square Shaw, where he again confessed that he had killed his father—was ready to die for it—that he was tired of this world and wanted to go to a better one. He was committed for a second examination; upon which occasion he repeated what he had before asserted.

Independent of his own confession, the collateral proof was principally circumstantial. He was defended with much ability by Dallas and Rush, and the prosecution was ably conducted by Mr. Kittera. The trial lasted from 3 o'clock until after midnight; when the jury retired, and next morning brought in a verdict of *Murder of the second degree*.

The deceased was a man of between seventy and eighty years of age; was an honest, industrious and inoffensive man.

In the course of impanelling the jury, George Martin, of Roxborough, was called, but begged to be excused from conscientious grounds, being a member of the Society of Friends. He declared, that he could not find freedom to give a verdict of guilty in a case where the life of a fellow being was at stake. Their honors the judges explained to him the relation in which a juror stood in every trial of this nature; that he was to judge from the evidence alone, on the guilt or innocence of the accused, and had no lot or part in fixing the degree of punishment, which would follow the conviction of the prisoner. The unchallenged juror refused to enter the box, and to take the requisite affirmation; upon which he was committed for a contempt of court.

But this would not be the real quality in the case, for it is evident that the discharged would be wine alone, and that its strength is still reducing; now supposing a bottle of water as it enters the cask, and immediately becomes diffused, the question would then become, how much water is in the cask, and the true answer would be $\frac{1}{2}$ of the original quantity.

The Quebec C

great activity in

governments that the

to take it away.

An Election

House at Phil

January ne

the U

FALL OF CARTHAGENA.

The following important official document was issued immediately after the glorious event it confirms:

Mariano Montilla, Brigadier General in Chief of the Army of the coast of Gundinamarca, &c. to the troops under his command:

SOLDIERS!—At last you have fulfilled the object for which you were destined. The following extract from the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

ENGLAND.—Colonel Congreve having

now no longer any occasion to employ his rockets either in England or America, has found out a new enemy, on which to vent his fiery indignation; he has attacked the whales in their native element. One account states, that he has routed nine of these monsters already. To this we shall only remark, that the Congreve rocket proves more destructive amongst these new enemies of England, than it did amongst the old. This engine of hostility was used in the attack on Fort McHenry, and so little apprehension did its presence excite, that the garrison hailed it in its passage, and exclaimed "advance and give the countersign." We do not know who is appointed regent on the European demise of the king of England; his majesty, by the last accounts, was in Germany. Ireland since the departure of the king has been visited by a calamity somewhat of a noble cast, even in the history of physical phenomena, vast quantities of soil have been suddenly converted into bog, with all their buildings and improvements, by which many families have been reduced from opulence to indigence.

SOLDIERS!—The supreme government

expected no less from your love of liberty

in remunerating your services with the heroes of Boyaca and Carabobo, bear in mind the brave warriors of the coast. But, what have I said? Do

you claim any other compensation for liberating your brethren? Any other glo

ry than that of beholding the tri-colored flag

on the high towers of this place, while your

the waves to return to Spain, instructed by fate? Nay, the mercenary soldiers alone

FALL OF CARTHAGENA.
Following important official
is issued immediately after
event it confirms:

Montilla. Brigadier General and
Chief of the Army of the North
Gundinamare, &c. to the troops
under his command:

—At last you have fulfilled the
for which you were destined.

Carthage. the strong Carthage
of Gundinamare, belongs to the
plumb. Your efforts and priva-
tions and sufferings, your val-
be rewarded by the noble pride
seeing the garrison which defend
it.

—The supreme government,
less from your love of liberty, re-
numerating your services. Es-
tates of Boyaca and Carabobo, and
the brave warriors of the Amer-
icas, what have I said? Do you
claim any other compensation than
your brethren? Any other glory
during the tri-colored flag waves
of this place, while your lies-
man return to Spain, instructed by
mercenary soldiers alone to
erect. Those of the Republic, and
fire of the Independence, aspi-

s—Receive the testimonies of my
labor. Persevere, as you are
in being the true model of pu-
nition.

Rev. MARIANO MONTILLA. General, Commander in

LATE FROM LIMA.

Letter from Chili to his friend

arrived July 18, 1821.

Rev. F. H. B. M. frigate Owe-

from Callao, we are informed

that the Rev. Mr. Williams

was treating with the Com-

mander in chief of the Amer-

icas, upon the terms of an
armistice.

—The basis of San Martin's pro-

position is, that the Royalists

will withdraw

from the capital, and he will

blockade, and open the port

Chilian vessels, allowing them

to go into the port.

I cannot think the Limen-

o this arrangement, as Callao

is strongly fortified and

the only one that has

the attack of the Patrio-

ts consent to the armistice up-

posed by San Martin, he will

be able to march into the Cap-

king the treaty; and I do not

hesitate in taking any advan-

age in opposition to the infa-

re.

Rev. M. Montilla. General, Commander in

LATE FROM LIMA.

Letter from Chili to his friend

arrived July 18, 1821.

Rev. F. H. B. M. frigate Owe-

from Callao, we are informed

that the Rev. Mr. Williams

was treating with the Com-

mander in chief of the Amer-

icas, upon the terms of an
armistice.

—The basis of San Martin's pro-

position is, that the Royalists

will withdraw

from the capital, and he will

blockade, and open the port

Chilian vessels, allowing them

to go into the port.

I cannot think the Limen-

o this arrangement, as Callao

is strongly fortified and

the only one that has

the attack of the Patrio-

ts consent to the armistice up-

posed by San Martin, he will

be able to march into the Cap-

king the treaty; and I do not

hesitate in taking any advan-

age in opposition to the infa-

re.

Rev. M. Montilla. General, Commander in

LATE FROM LIMA.

Letter from Chili to his friend

arrived July 18, 1821.

Rev. F. H. B. M. frigate Owe-

from Callao, we are informed

that the Rev. Mr. Williams

was treating with the Com-

mander in chief of the Amer-

icas, upon the terms of an
armistice.

—The basis of San Martin's pro-

position is, that the Royalists

will withdraw

from the capital, and he will

blockade, and open the port

Chilian vessels, allowing them

to go into the port.

I cannot think the Limen-

o this arrangement, as Callao

is strongly fortified and

the only one that has

the attack of the Patrio-

ts consent to the armistice up-

posed by San Martin, he will

be able to march into the Cap-

king the treaty; and I do not

hesitate in taking any advan-

age in opposition to the infa-

re.

Rev. M. Montilla. General, Commander in

LATE FROM LIMA.

Letter from Chili to his friend

arrived July 18, 1821.

Rev. F. H. B. M. frigate Owe-

from Callao, we are informed

that the Rev. Mr. Williams

was treating with the Com-

mander in chief of the Amer-

icas, upon the terms of an
armistice.

—The basis of San Martin's pro-

position is, that the Royalists

will withdraw

from the capital, and he will

blockade, and open the port

Chilian vessels, allowing them

to go into the port.

I cannot think the Limen-

o this arrangement, as Callao

is strongly fortified and

the only one that has

the attack of the Patrio-

ts consent to the armistice up-

posed by San Martin, he will

be able to march into the Cap-

king the treaty; and I do not

hesitate in taking any advan-

age in opposition to the infa-

re.

Rev. M. Montilla. General, Commander in

LATE FROM LIMA.

Letter from Chili to his friend

arrived July 18, 1821.

Rev. F. H. B. M. frigate Owe-

from Callao, we are informed

that the Rev. Mr. Williams

was treating with the Com-

mander in chief of the Amer-

icas, upon the terms of an
armistice.

—The basis of San Martin's pro-

position is, that the Royalists

will withdraw

from the capital, and he will

blockade, and open the port

Chilian vessels, allowing them

to go into the port.

I cannot think the Limen-

o this arrangement, as Callao

is strongly fortified and

the only one that has

the attack of the Patrio-

ts consent to the armistice up-

posed by San Martin, he will

be able to march into the Cap-

king the treaty; and I do not

hesitate in taking any advan-

age in opposition to the infa-

re.

Rev. M. Montilla. General, Commander in

LATE FROM LIMA.

Letter from Chili to his friend

arrived July 18, 1821.

Rev. F. H. B. M. frigate Owe-

from Callao, we are informed

that the Rev. Mr. Williams

was treating with the Com-

mander in chief of the Amer-

icas, upon the terms of an
armistice.

—The basis of San Martin's pro-

position is, that the Royalists

will withdraw

from the capital, and he will

blockade, and open the port

Chilian vessels, allowing them

to go into the port.

I cannot think the Limen-

o this arrangement, as Callao

is strongly fortified and

the only one that has

the attack of the Patrio-

ts consent to the armistice up-

posed by San Martin, he will

be able to march into the Cap-

king the treaty; and I do not

hesitate in taking any advan-

age in opposition to the infa-

re.

Rev. M. Montilla. General, Commander in

LATE FROM LIMA.

Letter from Chili to his friend

arrived July 18, 1821.

Rev. F. H. B. M. frigate Owe-

from Callao, we are informed

that the Rev. Mr. Williams

was treating with the Com-

THE OLY.

"Variety's the very spice of life
That gives it all its flavor!"

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

TO AN OLD WRITER.

IN THE MANY shewn numberless skeletons of "We had a fly," called an *Ephemera*, whose successive generations, we are told, were bred and expire within the day?"

Dr. Franklin's Essays.

poore little fly, that wantoneth awhile,
Unveed with cares, eke carelesse little fly,
Sporting thyself in day's beamy smile,
Thou rekest not that thou must shortly die.

Thy little race will soon be run, and then
Consign'd to naught we thee shall see no more,
In vain for thee the sun will rise agen,
Or smiling spring display of sweetes her store.

poore little fly! shote is thy span indeede,
Quickly does hast thy little life away;
But wiser thou—the future dost not heede,
Thine only to enjoy the present daye.

Perchance to thee a dai may seem an age,
An hour as lengthened as the tedious yeare,
And all thy facultys thy life engage,
To keep thee onward in thy shorte careere!

Thine is the morn of life that only springs
Into existence with the sun's first ray,
But ere he sets, destruction on thee springes,
And sweepeth thee, and all thy race, away!

Much thou resemblst us, poor little fly—
And eke impressive counsel dost conveye;
But for awhile may flutter, but must die—
Man the *Ephemera* in creation's ray.

THE POLAR STAR.

Star of the North, thy radiant light
Shines on a world below,
On regions of eternal night,
Of endless frost and snow—
Thy sparkling light serves to illumine
Whole chains of glaciers vast,
Where nought is heard amid the gloom,
But th' howling wintry blast.

Star of the North, thy bright'ning ray—
Oft proves the seaman's friend;
If chance the magnet's power should stray,
On thee he must depend.
The tawny Moor as he toils on,
O'er scorching sands to realms afar,
Will, when the wish'd spot is won,
Deovtly bless the Polar Star.

So is it with Religion's light,
That heav'ny star so fair—
Th' erring man 'twill lead aright,
Through seas of strife and care.
Then his soul he must resign
Im'ly whom 'twas giv'n,
Till it prove that light divine,
Polar star of Heav'n.

CONTRAST.
ent, rosy dimpled maid,
st daughter of the sky,
ost thou to the hut repair
And from the gilded palace fly.

I've seen thee on the peasant's cheek—
Have mark'd thee in the milk-maid's smile—
Have heard thee loudly laugh and speak—
Amid the gins of want and toil.

But in the circles of the great,
Where fortune's gifts are all combin'd,
Have sought thee early, sought thee late;
But ne'er thy lovely form could find.

Since then, from wealth and pomp you flee,
I ask but competence and thee.

A PRODIGY INDEED!
To Cato once a frightened Roman flew—
A night before a rat had gnaw'd his shoe—
A terrible omen—by the gods decreed!
"I'er up, my friend," said Cato, mind not that,
ough if, instead, your shoe had gnaw'd the rat,
It would have been a prodigy indeed!

OSIAN.
O Bard divine! to thee each grace was giv'n,
Self-taught, or like great Homer, taught by Heav'n,
Sublimely tow'ring, soars thy lofty song,
Impass'd, tender, nervous, bold and strong,
Applauding bards shall defy thy lays,
Nor fail to crown thee with eternal praise.

FINGAL.
Fraught with celestial splendor beams thy star,
In peace thy country's sun, her shield in war;
No ancient hero may with thee compare,
Greece, Carthage, Rome, to rival thee despair,
America, this honor's kept for thee!
Like Fingal one is thine—and Washington is he.

DR. DARWIN INFORMS US, that the reason why the bosom of a beautiful woman is an object of such peculiar delight, arises hence: "that all our first pleasurable sensations of warmth, suspirance and repose, are derived from this interesting source." This theory had a fair run, until some one happened to reply, that all who were brought up by hand had derived their first pleasurable sensations from a very different source, and yet no one of all these had ever been known to evince any very rapturous or amatory emotions at the sight of a wooden spoon!

WITTY HERBISON.—Dr. Williamson, a scion of Moulton, in Lincolnshire, had violent quarrel with one of his parishioners of the name of Hardy, who showed considerable resentment. On the succeeding Sunday, the Doctor preached from the following text, which he pronounced with much emphasis, and with a significant look at Mr. Hardy, who was present: "There is no fool like the fool Hardy."

WHIMSICAL INTERREPTION.

When Dr. Beadon was Rector of Eltham in Kent, the text he one day undertook to preach from was "Who art thou?" After reading the text, he made (as was his custom) a pause, for the congregation to reflect upon the words; when a gentleman in a military dress, who at that instant was marching very sedately up the middle aisle of the church, supposing it to be a question addressed to him, to the surprise of all present, replied, "I am, sir, an officer of the sixteenth regiment of foot, on a recruiting party here, and, having brought my wife and family with me, I wish to be acquainted with the neighbouring clergy and gentry." This so deranged the divine, and astonished the congregation, that, though they attempted to listen with decorum, the discourse was not proceeded in without considerable difficulty.

Some years ago, a witness was examined before Judge —, in an action of slander, who required him to repeat the precise words spoken by the defendant. The witness hesitated and affected some embarrassment till he had fixed upon himself the attention of all who were in court, and then with apparent reluctance went on; — said — "May it please your honour—You lie, and steal and get your living by cheating!—Turn to the jury, if you please—exclaimed the Judge.

A BEAU OF THE ISLAND OF CEYLON.

"A man of rank and fortune," says Dr. Davy, "will appear here in the finest embroidered muslin, swelled out by a number of *togeties* (a long cloth of two breadths) sometimes amounting to six or eight, put on over the other in succession, with his shoulders as unnaturally widened in appearance, by a jacket stuffed and puffed out, to correspond to the bulk of the hips."

The same writer mentions that the officer of the king of Candy, who commanded his Majesty's drummers and trumpeters, was called—*Tamboroo-furamfelo-cura-mohandam-nilumi*.

FROM THE PERCY ANECDOTES.

RWARD OF CONSTANCY.

Mr. Morier, in his journey through Persia, relates an anecdote of the Serdar of Ecrivan, which is highly creditable to him, and shows that the most brutal of men are sometimes capable of a humane and generous action. The Serdar who amuses himself from the windows of his palace in shooting the asses of the peasants who happen to be going along the road, in one of his predatory excursions into Georgia, made prisoner and placed in his harem, a Georgian maid, who had been betrothed to a youth of her country; the youth followed her to Ecrivan, and having made known his arrival to her, they managed to escape for a short distance; but their steps were traced, and they were brought back. The lover was ordered to leave Zengen, a river which flows between high precipices, his mistress espied him from the top of one of the banks, and immense as the height was, threw herself down, determining either to join him or die in the attempt. Her fall was broken by the intervention of some willows, and she was taken up much bruised, though not dangerously hurt. To the honour of the Serdar, he did not carry his tyranny further, but restored the couple to each other, gave them their liberty, and protection to their homes.

GEORGE II.

A gentleman, after taking tea with a friend who lived in St. James's palace, took his leave, and stepping back, immediately fell down a whole flight of stairs, and with his head broke open a closet door. The unlucky visiter was completely stunned by the fall—and on his recovery, found himself sitting on the floor of a small room, and most kindly treated by a neat little old gentleman, who was carefully washing his head with a towel, and fitting with great exactness pieces of sticking-plaster to the variegated cuts which the accident occasioned. For some time his surprise kept him silent; but finding that the kind physician had completed his task, and had even picked up his wig, and replaced it on his head, he rose from the floor, and limping towards his benefactor, was going to utter a profusion of thanks for the attention he had received. These were, however, instantly checked by an intelligent frown, and significant motion of the hand towards the door. The patient understood the hint, but did not then know that for the kind assistance he had received, he was indebted to George II. king of England.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

A bill has been introduced into the Senate which provides, that on the levying of an execution upon real property the officers shall summon three persons to value the same, and if it will not sell for three fourths of its value, it shall be rented out for the payment of the debt, but if it will not sell as before mentioned, nor rent for enough to pay the debt, then it shall be sold for what it shall bring. It gives an equity of redemption on lands, &c., sold under execution, and provides that real property shall not be sold at all for debts contracted after a certain period."

DEATH OF BERGAMI.

A handbill dressed in the deepest mourning, has been received in New-York, which states, upon the authority of a respectable house in Milan, that Bergami died on the 10th of August, only three days after the Queen, of a complaint in the bowels. A Paris article of the 27th Sept. which was published in the London Courier, corroborates this intelligence, on the authority of letters from Milan of the 5th Sept.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

At the late session of the Kentucky Legislature, five members refused to take the oath against Duelling—but they were, notwithstanding, admitted to their legislative rights.

PROLIFIC.

—The wife of a Mr. Leshner, of Lawrence county, Alabama, has within the last twelve months, been delivered of five living children—one of whom now exists, and is in good health.

JOHN MCLOUD,

46 MARKET STREET,

KEEPS constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of Ready made HATS, which he will sell at very reduced prices. Customers supplied at a short notice, on reasonable terms.

aug 4—tf

HAT STORE,

N. 25 NORTH THIRD STREET,
Philadelphia.

P. C. WILLMARSH offers to the public, whose patronage he solicits, Water-Proof Imitation Beaver Hats, which are surpassed by none, in cheapness and durability.

aug 27—tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for sale, at his Manufactory, No. 36 CARTERS ALLEY, a few doors from Third street, directly opposite Girard's Bank, an extensive supply of BOOTS and SHOES, of various kinds and qualities. Also, a handsome assortment of EASTERN SHOES, just received.

Joseph Coggins.

aug 4—tf

J. MILES,

AT his fashionable Manufactory, No. 25 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, keeps constantly on hand, a large assortment of BOOTS, which he can dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Customers supplied in a neat fashionable manner, at the shortest notice.

aug 4—tf

JAMES BIRD,

BOOT and SHOEMAKER, No. 25 North Tenth street, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the Boot and Shoemaking business, and trusts by strict attention to meet a share of public patronage. N. B. Two apprentices wanted.

aug 18—6m

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having purchased that old established Nursery formerly the property of Samuel Coles, deceased, in addition to his former establishment, will be enabled to furnish his customers with a large and general assortment of APRICOT TREES.

Catalogues may be had by applying to the Subscriber, or can be sent to Market street Ferry, upper side, if required, any day except Sunday.

JOSEPH FRENCH, Jun.

Moorestown, (N. J.) Oct. 29, 1821—6m

DAVID EVANS,

OF the late firm of David and Joseph Evans, has opened a Commission MOROCCO and LEATHER STORE, No. 27 Chestnut street, between Second and Front streets, Philadelphia, where he will sell all kinds of Leather on Commission for Country Tanners and others, and always keeps a general assortment of Morocco, of various colours, on hand—he likewise purchases Spanish Hides and Tanners Oil for those who may want. A large assortment of GOAT SKINS is expected shortly, on consignment.

Being brought up to the Tanning and Currying business, he considers himself a Judge of Leather and Hides. He will also receive SHOES to sell on Commission. All which will be attended to with fidelity.

aug 4—tf

A. NICHOLLS, Saw Maker

120 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
SIXTH, WOOLLEN and COTTON DYEING.

IS ASLANT at the old established stand, C 31 UNION STREET—where he will be punctually attended to. Cloth, Silk Dresses and S. to any shade or pattern, at a very moderate price.

Circular Saws, with Spindle complete, got up in the neatest manner.

Cotton Gin Saws, made to any pattern or order.

All the above Saws, in point of temper and workmanship, is warranted superior to any imported, which will be sold, wholesale or retail, cheap for cash. Also, on hand, a Stock of MECHANICS TOOLS, in general.

aug 4—tf

EDWIN HEDDERLY,

CHURCH BELL FOUNDER & HOUSE BELL HANGER, No. 134 South Fifth street, Philadelphia, Casts and Hangs Church, Turret, and House Bells of any size or weight, and

George C. Len.

John Patterson.

aug 4—tf

FANCY CHAIRS.

THE Subscribers have on hand, a large

assortment of FANCY CHAIRS, made of the

materials, which they will sell low for C. No. 50 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

George C. Len.

John Patterson.

aug 4—tf

LEAS MARTHUR,

SIXTH, WOOLLEN and COTTON DYEING.

CONTINUES at the old established stand, C 31 UNION STREET—where he will be punctually attended to. Cloth, Silk Dresses and S. to any shade or pattern, at a very moderate price.

Circular Saws, with Spindle complete, got up in the neatest manner.

Cotton Gin Saws, made to any pattern or order.

All the above Saws, in point of temper and workmanship, is warranted superior to any imported, which will be sold, wholesale or retail, cheap for cash. Also, on hand, a Stock of MECHANICS TOOLS, in general.

aug 4—tf

SAUL MASON, jun.

CLOCK and WATCH MAKER, No. 167 Chestnut street, one door below Fifth, has for sale an assortment of warranted PATENT LEVEL REPEATING and PLAIN WATCHES.

Also, Gold, Gilt and Steel Chains, Seats, &c.

63 Clocks and Watches carefully repaired.

aug 4—tf

WHOLESALE and RETAIL CLOTHING.

No. 123 SOUTH WATER STREET,

Corner of the Horse Dock & Drawbridge where

G. KERN, jun. & Co. Drapers & Tailors.

form their friends and the public, that

they have for sale, a large and general assortment

Ready made Clothing, which they will dispose

at a reasonable profit, for cash or approved credit.

They return thanks for past favours, and solicit

continuance of patronage.

N. B. Constantly on hand, an assortment of

qualities of Cloths, Cassimeres, Silks, Cottons,

Linens, which will be made up to order in